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# Hearing On New Citrus Agreement Held In Orlando

By S. L. FRISBIE, Editor  
The Citrus Industry

Dominating all other interests in citrus circles this month was the citrus hearing conducted in Orlando, from August 14 to August 18th.

The hearing was called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for the purpose of considering the "proposed marketing agreement for citrus fruits grown in the state of Florida, including a national stabilization plan."

The new agreement was drawn by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to replace the former agreement which has been effective the past season and terminated by Secretary Wallace on August 13th.

The general terms of the new agreement had been given wide publicity for about a week prior to the hearing and the fact that more than 2,000 growers and shippers were in attendance at the meeting gave ample proof of the vital interest with which the subject was regarded by the members of Florida's largest industry.

Judge Guy C. Gifford, chairman of AAA committee, presided over the meeting, while A. W. McKay, AAA economist, W. G. Meal, AAA economist, and Abe Fortas, counsel for the AAA together with Clerk O'Donnell and Reporter Aiges assisted in conducting the hearing.

The new agreement was read section by section and as each section was read growers and shippers or their representatives were privileged to offer their testimony for or against the various sections of the agreement.

Tuesday morning various growers expressed their approval and disapproval of the proposed new set up and others were given the privilege of discoursing upon other phases of the industry not included in the agreement. W. B. Coarsey, president of the Florida Citrus Growers League spoke fervidly in behalf of the necessity for f. o. b. sales.

I. A. Yarnell, chairman of the control committee read excerpts from the report of the control committee for last season's activity, and told of detailed reports which were available to every grower and shipper who was interested. He expressed approval of the prorate clause for auction markets as incorporated in the new agreement.

Judge Spessard L. Holland acted as spokesman for a group composed of ninety-one shippers, grower-shippers and seven of the smaller co-operative organizations of the state, which Mr. Holland stated represented about 13,000,000 boxes of the Florida citrus crop.

At the outset of his presentation, Judge Holland read the list of those whom he represented. The group included the shipper members of the Clearing House and the Fruitman's Club in addition to other shippers and the grower-shipper and co-operative units referred to.

In a presentation which was recognized as brilliant both by those who agreed with and those who opposed his stand, Judge Holland attacked the sections of the new agreement incorporated in articles 3, 6 and 11.

The speaker devoted three hours to his presentation and to include a verbatim report would occupy too much space to give here. The summary of his presentation however is incorporated in the various amendments which Judge Holland presented to the representatives of the Department in behalf of his clients.

Briefly summarized the first of these amendments protests against the method of the selection of members of the control committee as incorporated in article three of the new agreement as shown elsewhere in this publication. The group represented by Holland request in their proposed amendment that the former system of the selection of members, as effective under the old agreement,

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# After The Rainy Season, What Then?

Fertilizer Needs of Citrus Groves In Early Fall

By JEFFERSON THOMAS

Crop prospects and the marketing outlook for citrus fruits produced in Florida combine to offer growers indications of better returns during the next shipping season than have been generally received in the past two or three years.

Grove practices followed through the remainder of the summer and in the early months of fall concededly will have a decided bearing on both the quality and quantity of the fruit raised. Growers therefore are deeply concerned as to the procedure that will assure them the best results.

Interest on the part of grove owners in the problems of fertilization, protection against diseases and pests and related factors in the cultivation of citrus has attained new high levels during the past few months. Evidence of the unusual degree of exhaustive study these matters are receiving has been accumulating day after day in the headquarters at Gainesville of the state farm service agencies.

Questions of a specific character have been more numerous than perhaps ever before was the case, in the correspondence on fruit growing handled by the staff of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Attendance at field meetings in the grapefruit and orange belt, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and arranged for by the county farm agents, in almost every instance has been greater than heretofore, with absorbed attention accorded to the programs.

Conviction appears to have permeated the entire citrus industry that the grade and the food value of the product must be satisfactory to consumers before even the soundest of marketing arrangements can function with the utmost efficiency. Instances have multiplied of growers who made some profits on their crops when demoralized conditions were more the rule than the exception, because of the methods they employed for saving money and the steps they took for improving quality.

At this time, in consequence, an unparalleled proportion of the citrus fruit producers in the state are determined to neglect no means of a practicable nature that may be utilized in assuring a crop for the 1934-

35 marketing period through which they will be given the "breaks" in whatever situations shall arise. Inquiry continues in increasing volume with respect to the systems having behind them the findings of research and that have endured the acid test of exacting field experiences.

Fertilizers and fertilizing hold prominent place in the programs of the most successful growers. Applications in the late summer and early fall are regarded by most of them as highly important. State Agricultural Extension Service specialists have found that the amount, the kind and the time are potent factors in respect to the supply of plant food. Asked to summarize the more recent developments in research and practice, as they bear on citrus fertilization in August, September and October, E. F. DeBusk, Extension Citriculturist, has furnished the following:

## Conditions Confronting Growers

"In planting the fertilizing program for the latter part of this summer and early fall the fact must be taken into consideration that we have had unusual heavy rainfall since April," Mr. DeBusk said. "Leaching, no doubt has been the result, especially in the light soils low in organic content, and high in utilization of all plant nutrients.

"One might be misled by merely accepting the present appearance of the trees as an index as to what is needed in the near future. The existing condition reflects the favorable growing condition of the past months rather than the present soil situation as to plant food for supply of the needs during the coming few months.

"When an adequate supply of moisture and available nitrogen are present in the soil, citrus trees normally start building up their reserve of nitrogen early in the fall, which reaches its peak just before the spring flush of growth and bloom. This supply is used up very rapidly as growth and fruit setting progresses, and is usually about exhausted by May.

"From May on, the tree needs as to nitrogen must be supplied directly from the soil. The great problem therefore is to furnish this element in available form and in sufficient quantity to meet current demands

and if possible also to build up another reserve. In a light sand soil, low in organic matter, it is next to impossible for these desired ends to be accomplished fully, especially when many leaching rains occur.

"Supplying our citrus soils with larger quantities of bulky organic matter as a kind of general stabilizer for sandy soil in large measure is a solution. A cover-crop growing in the grove throughout the period of heavy rains greatly reduces the leaching and renders the supply of nitrogen more uniform. By holding a higher and more uniform nitrogen level in the soil during the summer the quality of the fruit is improved, such troubles as the splitting of Valencias are lessened and general tree conditions are improved."

## Begin In Early Fall on Reserve

"In building up the reserve supply of nitrogen in the trees it seems desirable to begin a little earlier in the fall than is the usual practice," Mr. DeBusk went on to remark. "The trees usually begin to go into dormancy during the early part of November. While we have much evidence that they take up nitrogen and other plant nutrients during the winter, we have reason to believe that the nitrogen can best be built up while the tree is still active.

"Where trees are carrying heavy crops of fruit, as is generally the case this year, more desirable results can be obtained by beginning the fall fertilizing earlier. It seems to be extremely difficult for a tree growing on our lighter soils to build up its nitrogen reserve supply while maturing large crops, even under a very favorable fertilizing program. Usually we have a light crop following a very heavy crop, probably because the trees are unable to develop plant food reserves quickly enough.

"Progress has been made toward the solution of this problem by furnishing a more adequate supply of available nitrogen, beginning early in the fall and accompanied by an ample quantity of soil moisture. In this connection it has been noted that a liberal supply of bulky organic matter applied during the rainy season aids materially in building up the reserves of the trees, both in respect to the ni-

trogen that is so essential and with reference to the retention of moisture.

"It has been found that the extent to which a tree can profitably use potash and perhaps other nutrients, depends upon its available supply of nitrogen. Any efficient citrus fertilizer program certainly will take into consideration an ample supply of potash, phosphoric acid, calcium and other elements. Nitrogen is however the limiting factor and without an adequate supply little can be accomplished by applying the other forms of plant food on our sandy citrus soils.

"Florida citrus growers can suc-

ceed only as they think for themselves about their production problems. In this thinking something of the nature of fundamental facts of course must be used to begin with. From what I have suggested, it can be seen that where it is desired to build up the nitrogen reserve of citrus trees or the nitrogen level in the soil, and where a mixed fertilizer is to be used, a fertilizer containing a high percentage of available nitrogen should be used. If the need on the other hand is for potash or calcium supply, a material rich in these elements naturally will be used," the Extension Service citriculturist concluded.

## Gas Treatment Promises To Cut Big Disease Losses In Fruit Shipments

*Citrus fruit, diseases & pests*

Placing Solid Carbon Dioxide with Ice in Refrigerator Cars Prevents Transit Rots from Developing and Keeps Fruit Firmer

A simple carbon dioxide treatment of fruit shipped in refrigerator cars may become common practice in many fruit shipping districts of the country, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says. This would decrease substantially the present annual losses of many millions of dollars caused by rots and other diseases developing in the fruit during shipment.

Transit disease specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry have found that in experimental shipments the greatest development of transit diseases occurs within the first 24 hours after the fruit is loaded in cars, that precooling the fruit in cold storage or by other methods stops most of this early disease development, and have discovered that treating the fruit in the cars with carbon dioxide gas has practically the same effect on disease organisms as precooling.

The success of the experiments is regarded as highly significant for many of the fruit shippers of the country, especially for those who must rush their crop to market, or for those who cannot make use of precooling facilities and ship most of their fruit directly after loading.

The principal advantage of the gas method is not that it will replace present precooling practices, but that it will give advantages of precooling to shippers to whom re-

frigerating equipment is not available.

The carbon dioxide treatment is simple and has several outstanding advantages. The fruit is treated by placing small quantities of solid carbon dioxide over the load or in the ice bunkers in addition to the ordinary icing. Instead of melting to a liquid as ice does, the solid carbon dioxide changes to a gas and not only cools the fruit but has also a definite physiological effect in preventing the development of transit diseases and in keeping the fruit fresh and firm.

Growers could get the same or similar effect by precooling the fruit shipments, in cold storage, by ice, or by using blowers to circulate cold air in the cars, but each of these methods requires special equipment, and takes time when the growers wish to rush their fruit to market. With the gas treatment immediate shipment is practical.

Although no definite estimate has been made of the annual losses in fruit shipments from transit diseases on only 3 percent of the carlot shipments of peaches in the years 1922 to 1928, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics found losses approximating \$200,000 a year. This indicates that the annual peach losses alone amount to an enormous sum each year.

Further studies are needed to determine just how much carbon diox-

ide to use with different fruits. Although the specialists found that the carbon dioxide gas prevents development of the rot diseases they also found that too concentrated an atmosphere injures certain fruits and causes a loss of their aroma.

They found that peaches, apricots, strawberries and red raspberries were especially susceptible to too high a concentration of the gas. However, their tests showed that the gas treatment should be entirely satisfactory in shipping plums, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, black raspberries, currants, pears, apples, oranges, and grapes. Peas and sweet corn stood relatively extreme treatments with the gas and the treated vegetables were fresher and sweeter than the controls.

In their experiments treating the fruits with the gas during the first few hours of shipment proved as beneficial in preventing disease, maintaining firmness, and keeping the freshness as lowering the temperature 20 degrees F. or more.

The water in which rice has been cooked may be used for slightly stiffening fine cottons. Strain the rice water through a flour sack or double thickness of cheesecloth.

Frank Kay Anderson

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### HOPE FOR THE INDUSTRY

Following the abrupt termination of the agreement under which the citrus industry of Florida has been operating, carrying with it as it did the suspension of the newly elected members of the Control Committee, and the presentation of a proposed new agreement submitted by the Federal Department of Agriculture, interest in Florida citrus circles has centered about the proposed new set-up with its important, if not radical, changes from the original plan under which the industry functioned during the past year.

A hearing held in Orlando on August 14 and 15 to consider the newly proposed agreement brought together some 2,000 to 2,500 citrus growers, approximately twenty to twenty-five per cent of the commercial growers of the state, together with representatives of the shipping interests and associations of growers. This was doubtless the largest gathering of actual citrus growers brought together in recent years, if not the largest ever to assemble.

Conducted by representatives of the Agricultural Department from Washington, the hearing was on the whole notable for its lack of acrimonious discussion and for the spirit of tolerance displayed. True, there was opposition to some of the proposals in the new agreement, amendments were proposed and discussion was freely indulged in, but for the most part, it was carried on with good nature and tolerance.

In view of the fact that no less than six separate and distinct interests were represented at the hearing, each with its own pet views, and possibly with its own special axe to grind, the wonder is not that there was opposition to some of the sections of the proposed agreement, but

that the opposition was voiced in such moderation of language and with such apparent spirit of fairness and consideration.

Numerous amendments were proposed in the tentative set-up, together with one asking for adoption of an advertising program by the Control Committee. This latter amendment would provide for a levy of three cents per box on oranges and grapefruit and five cents per box on tangerines to provide an advertising fund of \$900,000 annually, to be expended under the direction of the Control Committee. Other amendments proposed, had to do with the manner of selecting members of the Control Committee and with the pro-ration of fruit. All of these amendments will be considered by the Department of Agriculture before final action is taken and the proposed agreement presented to the President for his approval.

The agreement is as yet far from final adoption, but the encouraging feature as we see it lies in the excellent spirit prevailing at the meeting and the evident desire to aid the administration in its efforts to help the industry. The key-note of this feeling was expressed by Mr. R. B. Woolfolk, vice-president of the American Fruit Growers Inc., one of the largest concerns in the country, when he said: "The government wants to help us and is in dead earnest about it. The government doesn't want to put anybody out of business, and I think that most of our anticipated trouble will never happen. We are wasting time arguing about this agreement here, I have just returned from the North, and conditions are so much better than they were eighteen months ago that I think everybody in this hall ought to get behind the government that is trying to help us."

This sentiment met with hearty approval, and was voiced by many speakers.

About the most hazardous thing in the world is making a guess as to what may happen in citrus circles, yet, knowing this, The Citrus Industry is disposed to believe that the proposed agreement as presented by the Department of Agriculture will be approved with few important changes or modifications, and that whatever changes may be made will be with a view to strengthening the position of the growers in the new set-up and possibly in the concentration of responsibility more directly in the Control Committee.

Whatever final action may be taken as regards the agreement, The Citrus Industry believes that when finally approved it will be found to provide a measure of control which has hitherto been lacking, and that it will provide ample means for the enforcement of its provisions. To this end it believes that every element in the industry is working, however much they may disagree as to minor details.

Now that the citrus hearing is over, let's get busy and do our best to make the coming crop what it should be, both in quality and appearance.

Some growers of quality fruit of good appearance have demonstrated that it is possible to make a profit even in years of depression.



# H. C. Conner Estate, Inc.

One Of Florida's Finest Grove Properties Stands As A  
Memorial To The Untiring Efforts And The Unflinching  
Pursuit Of The Ideal Of It's Founder.

\* Photograph of H. C. Conner on Front Cover Page.

*1. Conner, Henry C. 2. Connersville, Florida*

When Henry C. Conner, founder of the village of Connersville, just east of Bartow, first came to Florida in 1904 the citrus industry was just recovering from the effects of the "big freeze" of 1895.

Many of those who had seen a great future for citrus growers up to that time had become discouraged and many groves which might have been rehabilitated were permitted to die of neglect. Born and reared in the rigorous climate of Pennsylvania Mr. Conner felt that the normally equable climate of Florida held fourth adequate reward for citrus growers.

Although Mr. Conner passed to his reward on April 4, 1930, the estate he left furnishes ample proof of the soundness of theory.

Mr. Conner purchased a 55 acre grove on the present site of Connersville shortly after coming to Florida and included in the grove was a 15 acre plot of Jaffa oranges which is reputed to be the mother grove of this renowned breed in Florida. Just what the history of this 15 acre plot may be no one has been able to discover, but budwood from this little grove has been scattered throughout the entire state.

From this relatively small beginning Mr. Conner enlarged his grove holdings constantly until at the time of his death he owned 300 acres of bearing citrus groves which were accounted among the best in Polk county. The additional grove acreage in almost its entirety was planted by Mr.

Conner from especially selected stock.

As his holdings developed Mr. Conner erected a packing house through which all of his own fruit and much of that of his neighbors was handled.

The normal marketing problem which confronts the average grower was settled early by Mr. Conner as he arranged to market practically his entire output through the F. M. Leonard Company of Boston and this arrangement continues to this day.

In January 1930 a disastrous fire destroyed the Conner packing house. With his customary decision Mr. Conner immediately planned the construction of a new and most modern fire proof packing house to replace the one which had been destroyed. All plans were virtually complete when death overtook him on April 4, 1930.

Mrs. Conner assisted by her four sons, however, immediately went ahead with the work on the new packing house which was constructed according to the plans Mr. Conner had made for it in time for use in the 1930-31 season. Today this packing house is pointed out as a model of efficiency both from the standpoint of construction and equipment.

Commenting editorially upon the passing of Mr. Conner the Polk County Record at Bartow eulogized his admirable traits of character and in summarizing his work stated "he found a wilderness and converted it into a paradise".

Up to the time of her death December 13, 1932, Mrs. Conner carried on as head of the Conner hold-

ings, ably assisted by her sons who had been trained intensively in the various phases of citrus growing and packing.

After her death the estate which was willed to the various children and grandchildren was by mutual consent of the heirs consolidated into a corporation known as the H. C. Conner Estate, Inc., in order that the original holdings of Mr. and Mrs. Conner might be held intact.

It is in this manner that the affairs of the Conner holdings are now operated. The four sons, W. Harry Conner, F. Loy Conner, Ben F. Conner and Neal R. Conner and the two daughters, Mrs. Ellen C. Ewing and Miss Anna Ruth Conner, together with the various children are the stockholders in the estate.

The operations of the groves and packing houses are carried on by the sons, each being allotted the care of the various functions of the operations which each is best adapted to handle.

In addition to the holdings of the estate each of the heirs have grove holdings of their own which are handled through the Conner packing house and marketed under the famous Conner brands—Violet Lake, Wm. Penn, and 4C.

The golden dotted acres of groves which flourish in Connersville mark a vast memorial to one departed, whose ideals live and flourish, a daily tribute to the foresight and vision of that hardy pioneer—Henry C. Conner.

VIOLET LAKE

WM. PENN

4C

The Labels Provide A Guarantee Of Highest Quality  
In Citrus Fruit

## Growers Report That \$1,500 Study May Save Them \$375,000 Annually

California Walnut Producers Added to Long List of Farmers Who Benefit from Ethylene Treatments for Tomatoes, Pears, Citrus, Persimmons, Apricots and Bananas

A research project of the Department of Agriculture which this year cost \$1,500 promises, according to word from California walnut growers, to save them approximately \$375,000 annually.

To E. M. Chace and D. J. Sorber of the Department's laboratory of fruit and vegetable chemistry in Los Angeles, who worked in cooperation with D. H. Rundle of the Ranchito (Cal.) Walnut Growers' Association, and M. H. Kimball of the California Extension Service, goes the credit for the discovery. They demonstrated that the use of ethylene gas in walnut hulling will speed up the removal of husks from "stick-tight" nuts and thus prevent the development of amber or brown kernels which sell at a large discount. The Department has applied for a public service patent covering their discovery to make it available free to all residents of the United States.

In a letter to the Department, the California Walnut Growers Association and the Inter-County Walnut Growers Department of the California Farm Bureau comment on the practical application of Chace's and Sorber's work:

"One of the important conditions determining quality and market price of walnuts, in addition to size and edibility, is the color of the kernel. Walnuts containing a high percentage of light colored kernels bring several cents per pound more than walnuts having a preponderance of amber or brown kernels.

"More potential quality and, therefore, returns can be lost in this regard during harvest than at any other period. This loss can be largely prevented if the walnuts are harvested, hulled, and dried as soon as mature. Consequently, all agencies have been recommending and most growers have been striving to begin and to complete harvesting as early as possible.

"The success of this campaign has been limited by the fact that considerable percentage of such early harvested walnuts could not be hulled, either by hand or machine. By the time the hulls of all the nuts

were free from the shell, considerable color deterioration had already developed.

"The complete success of the early harvest program, and the realization of maximum quality and returns necessitated the development of some method for freeing hulls before natural processes brought it about. In short, the early harvest program was checkmated.

"There are 136,000 acres of walnuts in California, with a normal production of 45,000 tons. At an average farm value of 10 cents per pound, this means a return of nine million dollars.

"The records of the California Walnut Growers Association, which handles nearly 90 percent of the State crop, show that for the past

seven years, 10.4 percent of the crop fell into lower grades solely because of excessive percentages of amber kernels, resulting in an average reduction in return of 4 cents per pound. This shows an actual cash loss of \$375,000 annually.

"The development of ethylene gas for loosening walnut hulls, so ably conducted by Mr. D. G. Sorber under the direction of Mr. E. M. Chace, gives promise of eliminating most of this loss. In order that you may visualize the loss of quality which frequently results from unavoidable delay in harvest due to poor hulling conditions, we are sending you separately comparative samples of ethylene and untreated walnuts.

"Considering the very nominal ex-  
(Continued on page 22)



There is satisfaction and profit in growing good fruit. Use Chaco Fertilizer and depend upon it

**CHASE & COMPANY  
SANFORD, FLA.**

# IMPRESSIONS

By Frank Kay Anderson

Bill Sandlin of Leesburg out circulating around Orlando with his brother A. R. Sandlin . . . unusual, as mostly Bill stays home and tends the groves while A. R. does the circulating . . . And R. L. (Bob) Collins of Umatilla has passed . . . one of the big Lake county citrus growers . . . at one time had the repute of being Lake County's largest taxpayer . . . served for a time upon the directorate of the Florida Citrus Exchange, and generally exercised a strong influence upon Lake County's action in matters of importance . . . Then, too, H. Guy Nickerson of Tampa has been taken from us . . . His death came during a brief absence on our part, and we knew nothing of it until a week later C. R. Pilkington brought the subject up . . . Then we sat and visited with C. N. (Pinky) Williams of the AFG over the old times when all of us were with the Exchange in Tampa . . . and of how Guy Nickerson was a prime favorite of ours . . . one of those steady-going, reliable chaps, Guy Nickerson . . . lots of citrus knowledge almost bred into him from previous long and close association with Dr. Inman, whose right-bower he had been . . . a fine citizen, but a most unobtrusive one . . . though he lived in Tampa he was a Polk County grower for the reason that his groves were located over in Polk . . . Queer ruling by the federal authority on the subject of the use of dye on citrus fruits . . . says it "conceals inferiority" and therefore forbids it under the Pure Food and Drugs act unless labeled on the skin of each fruit . . . at the same time gives a clean bill of health to the gassing of fruit to bring out color . . . the inference being that the use of gas does not result in concealing inferiority . . . Of course, many know that it was the California Fruit Growers Exchange which tore up the turf when recently the first of the "washed" Florida oranges appeared . . . but that organization in some of its packing houses at times uses the gas process . . . so no California protest was filed against that . . . When originally the Pure Food and Drugs Act was passed all the propaganda was to the effect that it was for the protection of the consum-

ing public . . . but the consumers must have been forgotten temporarily . . . Dr. A. S. Rhoads the Cocoa citrus experimentalist rides the hobby of amateur photography . . . In order to prove something or other in connection with the proposed advertising of Florida citrus fruits, just what is not clear, it is cited in a newspaper article that California oranges averaged higher prices than Florida's in New York over a certain period . . . the writer of this newspaper article overlooked mentioning that it was California Valencias offered at a time of year when they have no competition which were used to bring this average up . . . growers are getting so now that only a few are fooled by a certain type of "statistician" . . . Further, what was the object in dating a screed of this nature from New York? . . . E. E. Edge of Groveland has passed . . . one of Lake County's foremost men during the past 35 years, his activities covered a wide field . . . the father of L. D. (Day) Edge, he was known as a very large and successful citrus grower, a large naval stores operator and a most successful merchant . . . Also he was one of Florida's most ardent advocates of prohibition and gave most liberally of his time and money to that cause . . . And in the recent passing of Z. Spinks of Leesburg Florida citrus growing lost its outstanding practical figure . . . Considered by many an authority of first importance in citrus culture, Mr. Spinks in recent years had made outstanding practical demonstration of the ability to turn his knowledge to advantage . . . His large development of the Temple orange on Cleopatra rootstock clearly demonstrated what the editor of this publication long has preached . . . that quality fruit pays . . . even in times of acute financial stress and weakened markets . . . Right through the past four years, at times when all other oranges, both from Florida and California, were being sold in the markets for a song, the very late Temple oranges from the Spinks groves sold for what could be reckoned boom time prices . . . one of those rare individuals who combined the ability to theorize and successfully to put theory into prac-

tice, Mr. Spinks' passing is at this time a distinct loss to the Florida industry . . . Among the Orlando Gentiles of Gentile Bros. Company there are three Joes . . . When you hear someone make mention simply of Joe Gentile the chances are it is someone who is not intimately acquainted with the Orlando Gentile families . . . Among those who know, mention is apt to be more detailed and specific . . . Then, to add to the gaiety of things, there is another Joe Gentile in Orlando who is not a relation of the others . . . In recent years there has been considerable outcry against the old Florida habit of yearly burning over the pine woods . . . on the ground that the practice destroyed the timber and the fertility of the soil . . . later the timber people revised their propaganda to omit the accusation of destruction of pine timber, but to show that frequent fires retarded the growth of young pines . . . Now careful research at the Experiment Station at Gainesville establishes just the contrary of what the researchers expected to find when the experiments began . . . the fires not only do no harm to the sandy soil, but actually improve its fertility . . . particularly do they improve its capacity to grow and carry grass crops . . . Looks as if maybe the Seminoles and the old-timers were right after all . . . but if you intend to fire your woods regularly, rake the pine straw away from the immediate vicinity of your pines, in the manner that the turpentine operators do . . . If personally interested in more details, write the Experiment Station at Gainesville for Bulletin 265 . . . The champion long, short, and middle distance thinker of Florida citrus circles is C. R. (Judge) Pilkington of the AFG . . . he just loves to sit down and think . . . even as some others of us like to sit down and eat . . . recently he got to thinking about all these man-made ether waves and rays of one kind or another which now are constantly circulating through the atmosphere . . . it occurred to him that right then, even as he sat in his office, some crooner's moanings might all unbeknownst be passing through his person . . . it might be just that, and not



the heat, which was accountable for his uncomfortable feeling at the moment . . . it was a disturbing thought . . . made a fellow feel as if there could be no more privacy anywhere . . . it got to worrying him, so he confided to us . . . We thought it was a great idea . . . it seemed to explain a lot of otherwise inexplicable things . . . For instance, it might be ten years unconscious exposure to the ether waves of American jazz music which accounts for Hitler . . . that seemed like sound reasoning to us, but the Judge thought we were being facetious so we dropped the subject . . . And Frank Higel of Sarasota recalls distinctly the big snowstorm which hit Bradenton and Sarasota in 1886 . . . says he then made snowballs from snow gathered off the wooden sidewalks . . . that snow covered the shingle roofs . . . Some moderns in Sarasota, probably with real estate to sell, try to laugh that off as a joke, but it happens to be just facts . . . During Spring and early Summer the Mystery Man occasioned much comment in Winter Park . . . tall, very broad of shoulder, and powerfully built he would daily emerge from nowhere and spend from five to seven hours at a stretch swimming round and round big Lake Virginia . . . here, where the swimmers of Rollins College and other best swimmers of the inland portion of the state congregate, he was subject of great interest . . . but no one got to know him . . . aside from the fact that he swam thus daily and drank large quantities of grapefruit juice nothing was known of him . . . where he lived, and where he came from were purely conjecture . . . aside from a pleasant grin in passing he was entirely out of the social picture . . . then mid-July and the great World's Fair 15-mile swim at Chicago and the mystery was ended . . . the lone swimmer was Marvin Nelson of Fort Dodge, Iowa, in training over all these months at Winter Park for this special event . . . a winter visitor there, he had lingered on to prolong his training swims . . . winner of first place at Chicago, he also won a cash prize of \$5,000 for his efforts . . . Popeye the Sailor, national exponent of the spinach diet, did not enter the Chicago swim . . . but Marvin Nelson beat the next man by fourteen minutes, and the third entrant to finish by a margin of half an hour . . . and then publicly gave credit to grapefruit juice as the big item of his training diet . . . From faraway Quebec a letter from our old friend Frank S. Kuhns, the owner of a small grove near Orlando . . . says things

are pretty bad with Canadian business affairs . . . that is disappointing to us . . . from what we'd read we had the notion Canada was quite a bit ahead of us on the recovery road . . . says there are many thousands of unemployed in the Eastern Provinces . . . and the dole a thing of monstrosity with them no less than with us . . . For instance, the recent wages his son-in-law Archie Adams, a steadily employed, hard working and very competent construction engineer with a large concern, were less than those of some in the higher brackets on the dole . . . That hurts our personal feelings, for Archie Adams is none other than the father of that internationally famous Canadian child-prodigy, Frank Kay Adams . . . Tunis Lewis of Longwood asks if we write all this monthly blather at a single sitting . . . Lord help us, no! . . . We just jot down from time to time during the month whatever comes to mind at the moment, keeping the written sheets in running order . . . More than once as we have gotten to closing time we have found that events have put portions of our earlier stuff clear out of date . . . Tunis, you ought to know that all great pearls grow slowly . . . Mapping all Florida fruit sales over a five year period shows them to be haphazard rather than national . . . J. J. (Jess) Parrish of Titusville back from an auto trip to eastern Canada . . . and he confirms what Frank Kuhns earlier wrote concerning unemployment and poor business there . . . Tourists from the States spending only about thirty per cent of the money there which they spent prior to Repeal . . . and the eastern Canada tourists from these U.S.A. estimated to have been spending some three hundred and fifty millions a year there recently . . . Ward C. Klingensmith, Titusville grower, one of those summer bachelors . . . and not too happy over it . . . a sort of forlorn and mistreated look . . . Earl Hartt of Avon Park recently underwent a serious operation in Georgetown hospital, Washington, . . . doing nicely according to reports at the time this is written . . . R. W. (Bob) Sims of Nitrate Agencies recently made Florida sales-manager . . . his headquarters moved to Orlando . . . Walter H. Klee will continue to do the bossing from Jacksonville . . . Walter Merrill has become manager of the Lakeland Citrus Growers Assn. of the Exchange at Lakeland . . . but has not given up his interest in baseball . . . S. O. Chase Jr. will be the citrus salesmanager of the reorganized and

revivified forces of Chase & Co., Sanford, under their new set-up . . . Young Sid has been making good on sales in a big way, we are told . . . Those who do not know him personally can spot him easily . . . looks exactly like his father, only more so . . . "Crip" Hurlbut the new manager of the Mount Dora house of the Exchange . . . "Crip" one of the mysteries of interior Florida . . . how he ever attracted such a good looking wife, and how he possibly can be the brother of such a good looking sister will never be explained . . . Armour Fertilizer Works of Florida have done some revamping . . . Herb Lyman of Orlando now supervising sales on the northern half of the peninsular . . . S. F. Lipscomb of Bartow similarly functioning on the lower portion . . . Gives Fred Coffey more opportunity to get his desk work done at Jacksonville . . . A delightful visit with Judge William Hunter of Tampa, the general counsel of the Florida Citrus Exchange over the period of its existence . . . one of our favorite people . . . not so much on looks . . . but what a brain! . . . and after something like forty-five years partecing at the bar in Florida still getting a lot of fun out of life . . . Judge Hunter is our idea of "real good company" . . . J. Curtis Robinson and Mrs. Robinson of Orlando all agog over the impending visit of their son Carroll . . . who is bringing his wife to see Florida for the first time . . . Carroll, whom many Orlandoans know well, is now manager of the San Francisco airport . . . In the first days of August most everybody who is anybody in citrus shipping circles departing for Detroit to attend the annual convention of the International Apple Shippers Assn. . . the great mid-summer annual gathering of the fruit and produce trade of the country . . . there is where many of the shipping arrangements for the succeeding citrus season are negotiated and perfected . . . From a Boston newspaper we glean that the famous Temple baseball cup, first placed in major league competition in 1894, is now owned by Mrs. Dorothea Temple Mason of Winter Park daughter of the donor, the late William Chase Temple former general manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange . . . the man for whom the Temple orange was named by Louis A. Hakes of Winter Park . . . From Porterville, California, one Kline Buckley, manager of a packing house there, claims he has a cat which eats grapefruit regularly . . . despatch says the cat demands grapefruit for breakfast each

morning . . . Those Californians sure do beat the world in putting out propaganda . . . next thing anyone knows they'll be claiming those California grapefruit are O.K. for human consumption . . . Some Florida cats take to guavas . . . but we never knew a Florida cat to eat a guava . . . generally they bury them . . . We are closing these lines on August 4 . . . This may, or may not, be "Just before the battle, mother," . . . an epic conflict between rival citrus shipping forces looks to be a possibility very shortly . . . looks like it may be one of those "battle royals" in which everybody socks everybody else in sight . . . all over the subject of the make-up of the Citrus Control Committee . . . we only know enough about it to sense that it is likely to take place . . . don't want to know any more . . . and knowing that generally it is the innocent bystander who gets shot, we are ducking out to our remote fastness . . . expecting to get our news out of the newspapers . . . and to remain out of the zone of unrest until the firing is over.

Pity the columnist in the pinches . . . in the absence of first hand contacts of ordinary reporters, reliance often must be put upon what are deemed to be reliable sources for much information . . . For instance . . . we were not in Washington for the June citrus meeting . . . immediately there following, however, we

read in several ordinarily reliable South Florida newspapers the report of the advocacy by A. M. Pratt of Winter Haven of Dana King of California as the national coordinator . . . following which we personally interviewed some who were present at that gathering and obtained their verification of the reports of that occurrence . . . so it went into print . . . Following which, again, there has been one heluva mess . . . our correspondence, or rather incoming letters, increased considerably . . . Some others who were personally present at that momentous gathering say it didn't happen at all . . . still others say it happened, but quite differently from the manner in which it was reported . . . Now just what is a guy who was not present to do about it . . . For as Marc Anthony once said: . . . "So are we all, all honorable men." . . . The session in question being an executive one . . . and no minutes being made of which we have knowledge . . . it must have been, "Two other fellows from Texas." . . . Save on those occasions when we grow facetious, and draw the long-bow in spirit of fun, we ordinarily pride ourself upon our accuracy . . . but there arise situations which might cause even old Solomon to cogitate . . . and, at that, Solomon, so far as the records go, never tried his hand at writing a column . . .

fare. Hence licenses afford the means of enforcement without which marketing agreements would be futile. In addition licenses can be used in lieu of agreements in those cases where the need of assistance to farmers is acute but agreements can not be obtained, and can assure fair treatment for those distributors who sense the importance of a stabilized situation and honest market practices.

The amendments are designed to permit the Secretary to continue more effectively to do precisely what has been done during the past year. The purpose of the amendments is to eliminate the ambiguities in the Act, which, if not eliminated, will furnish the basis for a campaign, fomented by hostile processors and distributors, of obstructive and dilatory litigation.

At the present time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has in effect 16 marketing agreements supplemented by licenses covering 30 commodities in 32 states. In addition to these, there are 28 milk licenses in effect, and six marketing agreements covering all important types of tobacco. Without including the increased returns to tobacco growers or milk producers, which probably are among the most important of all from the standpoint of revenue, the estimated benefit to farmers from marketing agreements and licenses in effect during the 1933-34 marketing season was approximately 30 million dollars.

Some who believe in noninterference with the processors' and distributors' business of handling farm products, as for example, Senator Byrd of Virginia, have complained that the present Act and the amendments permit price fixing of farm products. This is true. The raising of farm prices is the principal purpose of the agreements and the licenses. Minimum prices for growers are established in the following agreements and licenses now in effect: All milk licenses, all tobacco agreements, northwest deciduous tree fruits, canned ripe olives, California cling peaches, walnuts, peanuts, raisins, rice—in all more than 40 agreements and licenses. Fixing of farm prices has so long been a prerogative of the distributing and marketing agencies themselves that any orderly procedure whereby the farm price minimum is established on a sound economic basis as a means to farm recovery seems contrary to custom to many people. Fixing of farm prices is not new, but the Act permits such prices to be justly established after hearing, rather than to be arbitrarily set

## Administrator Explains Amendments

By CHESTER C. DAVIS, Administrator  
Agricultural Adjustment Act

Questions involved in the pending amendments (S. 3326) to the Agricultural Adjustment Act have become so beclouded by dispute that the issue should be clearly placed before the country, and the facts in fairness to Congress and to the farmers of America should be correctly stated.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act now affords two different kinds of measures for assistance to farmers. They are: first, production adjustment programs for basic commodities with benefit payments financed by processing taxes to cooperating producers, such as the plans for cotton, wheat, tobacco and corn and hogs; and second, marketing agreements and licenses which may be used to help growers of all commodities, basic

as well as non-basic. These amendments have largely to do with marketing agreements and licenses.

The marketing agreements are in the nature of contracts between the Secretary of Agriculture, associations of producers and a majority of processors and distributors. They may contain schedules of prices to be paid to farmers, as well as regulations of many conditions of marketing farm products so as to increase farm income.

But the objectives of marketing agreements cannot be attained unless means of enforcement are provided with which to hold recalcitrant minorities of processors and distributors refusing to agree in line with the program adopted for the general wel-



so as to protect dealers' margins.

Another argument sometimes made against the Act and the amendments is that they permit the establishment of quotas or allotments to processors, distributors, and handlers. This is true and the purpose is the same as the establishing of minimum prices, namely, to regulate the flow to market, prevent gluts, and increase the farmer's price. Quotas and allotments to handlers are contained in agreements and licenses covering the following commodities: fresh asparagus, California deciduous tree fruits, California oranges and grapefruit, gum turpentine and gum rosin, Texas citrus fruits, Northwest deciduous tree fruits, Tokay grapes, cling peaches, canned asparagus, canned olives, walnuts, and raisins—a total of more than a dozen licenses.

The quota system is also essential in the base and surplus plan of handling milk which was worked out by the farm cooperatives and which is adapted to existing conditions in many of the milk agreements and licenses. Such quotas would only be allotted after full consultation with the agencies on each milk market and an opportunity for hearing in each case, with the history of the market in mind. No provisions beyond those wanted by the respective areas would be invoked.

The total number of marketing agreements and licenses now in effect and under discussion, not including either the milk licenses or the tobacco agreements, but including all of the important special crops mentioned, would cover 62 commodities in 44 of the 48 States.

The pending amendments were suggested by farm leaders and were worked out with them by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the National Agricultural Conference, representing all the major farm organizations of the United States. Representatives of these farm organizations in their conference unanimously endorsed the amendments. Not one farm organization appeared in the Senate Committee hearings in opposition to them. A bitter fight was launched against the amendments in those hearings, but this fight is being made by processors, manufacturers and distributors of farm products—packers, millers and canners.

Senate Bill 3326 proposes a number of amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but controversy has centered about only two.

In the form introduced, these amendments were interpreted by critics to mean that the Adjustment

Administration was preparing to undertake general licensing of farmers, or as some described it, their "regimentation." This never was the intention and the Adjustment Administration contended it would not be done even if permitted under the amendments as introduced. But to remove the remotest ground for apprehension even by the most fearful, the Adjustment Administration itself proposed modifications which were agreeable to the Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, which limit the use of processor's licenses to cases in which the license is favored by a majority of farmers, and prevent the licensing of any farmer as a farmer.

As they will appear before the Senate, the amendments no doubt will be modified to contain these changes, which are perfectly satisfactory to the Administration. I summarize them in this modified form as follows:

The first provides that when farmers sign their **voluntary contracts** to adjust production of basic farm products like wheat, cotton or tobacco, the contracts may contain provisions by which the farmer agrees to prevent increases in other non-basic crops like potatoes, fruits and vegetables. The purpose of this amendment is to forestall large-scale shifting into production which might ruin prices of non-basic crops.

The second disputed section amends the existing provision in the Act, which now, unamended, gives the Secretary authority to issue licenses permitting processors and associations of producers to engage in handling all farm products or competing commodities.

Terms and conditions of such licenses now include under the existing law the elimination of unfair practices or charges preventing or tending to prevent effectuation of the Act. The language is amended so as expressly to include also terms and conditions which effectuate or tend to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

Licenses can be issued to processors and distributors only when a majority of farmers producing the commodity within the area covered favor its issuance. The license cannot be applied to any farmer as a farmer, nor to any farmer who distributes his products through others than himself, and no license can be issued to regulate a producer even as a processor or distributor except when the quantity processed or distributed by him is so great as to hamper the quota or marketing plan

provided in the license.

S. 3326 includes a number of other important amendments to the Adjustment Act which are not controversial but the adoption of which would facilitate the operation of the Adjustment Act in the interest of the farmers of the United States.

Farmers acting individually are in no position to have any share in influencing their own prices or their own marketing conditions unless they can have the help of these agreements and licenses. The individual farmer is no match for the organized and centralized interests which dominate his markets.

In every Federal court test thus far, the legality of the very provisions of licenses criticized by Senator Byrd and some others, has been upheld.

The Act as passed and the amendments to it contemplate, not an extension of the Secretary's personal power, but a means by which farmers, operating through their own marketing associations, may have some share in determining their own prices and the conditions under which their products are marketed.

The exercise of these powers is controlled by and in the interest of farmers, instead of leaving domination in distributors' hands. They put a check-rein upon the freedom of processors and distributors to buy from farmers as cheaply as they can. The processors themselves are protected against capricious administration of the law not only by the courts but by the universal disposition to recognize that a strong and efficient distribution system is essential to agriculture as well as the consumer. Distributors who conduct their business in a legitimate and proper manner have nothing to fear from the Agricultural Adjustment Act with or without the amendments.

Some of the marketing agreements and licenses have been of immense assistance to the farmers. For example, the Northwest deciduous tree fruit agreement for the 1933-34 marketing season is estimated to have increased their returns 10 million dollars. The cling peach agreement, which used both the minimum price method for farmers and the fixing of quotas and allotments to canners, is estimated to have increased growers' returns \$2,750,000 in a single year. One of the most important agreements was the marketing agreement for flue-cured tobacco. Through the minimum price fixing method, this agreement doubled the flue-cured farmers' income and brought their

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



Chase & Co., Sanford  
August, 1934

## Chase & Co., Resume Handling Own Fruit

After a five year period during which their citrus fruit handlings were sold in the markets by the Florida Citrus Exchange Chase & Co. of Sanford again are to handle their own citrus sales direct to the trade.

During a drive for tonnage by the Florida Citrus Exchange in 1929 Chase & Co. joined the Exchange, and have since constituted the Chase Sub-Exchange of that organization. Later Joshua C. Chase served for a period as president of the Florida Citrus Exchange. The contract expired July 31; and Randall Chase, secretary and treasurer of Chase & Co., states notice has been given that it will not be renewed.

Chase & Co., the oldest fruit and vegetable marketing concern in Florida, in May celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. This was widely heralded in fruit and vegetable circles. Chase & Co. is still headed by its founders, Joshua C. Chase and S. O. Chase who are pioneers in modern citrus developments in Florida. Beside the production of many grower-clients, the company handles a large volume of citrus fruits, celery and truck crops from its own properties.

Its celery and truck-crop marketing organization all along continued to operate independently. Only the concern's citrus tonnage was joined with that of the Florida Citrus Exchange during the period of the contract which now has expired.

## Citrus Growers Save On Refrigeration Costs

Changes in refrigeration of citrus fruits developed in research by the United States Department of Agriculture are saving orange growers of California and Arizona upwards of a million dollars annually in charges for ice. The latest reduction involving charges for transit precooling went into effect August 6. It will save growers \$15 a car over the rates previously in effect.

The new rate of \$10 a car for precooling applies to a method of refrigeration especially applicable to shipments moving in the spring and fall. By this method oranges are pre-cooled in the refrigerator cars at the place where trainloads are assembled. Cold air at a temperature of about 25°F. furnished by a refrigeration plant operated by the railroads is blown through the cars until the temperature of the fruit is reduced

## THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

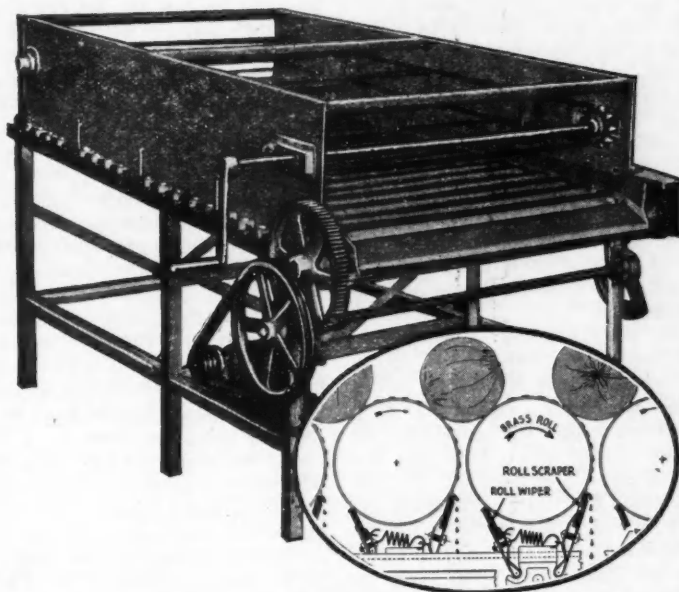
to about 40°F. This usually requires approximately 8 hours. Then the car is tightly closed until it has crossed the hot desert region, after which the ventilators are opened to admit the cool outside air. In spring and fall this method maintains a satisfactory carrying temperature for the rest of the trip to the Eastern seaboard.

It is expected that shippers will

make rather general use in the fall and spring of this cheaper way of shipping and will thereby add materially to their annual savings, while continuing to deliver their oranges to eastern markets in satisfactory condition.

There is not the slightest incompatibility between reducing acreage and producing well.—Sec. Wallace.

Fifteen



## The Water Eliminator

In a space of only 4½x9 feet and having a capacity of 8 cars a day this new unit will eliminate 90% of the moisture from the fruit delivered to it direct from the washer. This is done with a series of brass rolls that pick up the water by direct contact with the fruit. Underneath each roll are scrapers and rubber squeegees that wipe the roll dry before it again comes in contact with the fruit. The detail sketch shows how this is done.

This unit is practical and economical to use in connection with our former type of dryers. By first taking most of the water off the fruit as it comes from the washer your present dryer will have much less to do and you can easily increase the capacity by simply speeding up the fruit travel through the dryer. The efficiency of this combination becomes independent of weather conditions, a very great advantage on those occasions when the air is laden with moisture and drying with the old equipment becomes impossible.

Literature illustrating this and other new and modern fruit packing units sent free upon request.

## Food Machinery Corporation

Florida Division

B. C. Skinner, Manager

Dunedin, Florida

# HEARING ON NEW CITRUS AGREEMENT HELD IN ORLANDO

(Continued from page 5)

be retained, or that some method very similar to the one in vogue last season be adopted.

The second of the amendments submitted by this group had to do with proration. This amendment provides for proration by grade and size and provides also for auction proration, with volume proration only in case of an emergency and only for the duration of such emergency. This amendment carries the argument of its proponents that they are opposed to proration which involves elimination ahead of time, especially when such elimination is provided on the basis of national proration. Quoting verbatim the argument advanced by Judge Holland, "we favor proration by grade and pack only and proration by auction and favor nothing in the form of proration which will serve only to create a market for California fruit."

The third proposal of this group which has to do with Article Eleven of the new agreement, and which Judge Holland has submitted in amendment form would provide for the control committee to have free access to all shipper records, with the exception of those pertaining to price, in order that complete and reliable information necessary to equitable proration would at all times be available to the control committee. Such a course, Judge Holland stated, would serve to eliminate suspicion. The need for increased confidence was expressed and the statement made that "no plan could be worked out which would not be viewed with suspicion by a large portion of the industry on one side or the other unless some such means of having definite and accurate access to shipper records were provided."

Judge Holland stated that previous department rulings appeared to have definitely eliminated any possibility of securing a processing tax to apply to citrus which might possibly be eliminated, since the AAA rulings had established a definite ruling that such a tax could apply only to the seven basic industries for which this ruling was originally set up.

The second day of the hearing was not so largely attended as the first but the absence of numbers in no way diminished the interest.

C. W. Lyons, who has been the state's most active advocate of the necessity for adequate advertising of Florida's citrus crop in order that Florida growers might secure the

best possible prices for their fruit, presented an amendment to the agreement calling for an assessment of three cents a box for oranges and grapefruit and five cents a box for tangerines. He estimated that in this manner a sum approximating \$900,000 could be raised during the coming season for the purpose of advertising Florida's citrus crop in the consuming markets.

Mr. Lyons expressed the opinion that adequate advertising would bring increased prices of from 40 to 50 cents per box for the grower and indicated that the assessment he had suggested would prove adequate.

Lawrence Gentile, of Gentile Brothers, testified that the new agreement would not harm his business and might be beneficial. Referring to its effect on cash buyers he stated such buyers seldom pay more than five or ten percent until he gets his money from the fruit. He also defended the auction prorate clause of the agreement.

R. B. Woolfolk, vice president of the American Fruit Growers Inc., said, "the government wants to help us and is in dead earnest about it. The government doesn't want to put anybody out of business, and I think that most of our anticipated trouble will never happen. We are wasting our time arguing about this agreement here."

"I have just returned from the north, and conditions were so much better than they were 18 months ago that I think everybody in this hall ought to get behind the government that is trying to help us."

Mr. Grimes, speaking in behalf of the growers favored the new agreement saying it offered the means of securing a grower controlled industry.

Judge W. K. Whitfield stated that he was disposed to agree with Judge Holland in regard to his criticism on Article Eleven, but spoke at some length favoring the adoption of the new agreement.

Others who testified for the new agreement were W. L. Tilden, Orlando; C. E. Stewart, DeLand, and J. Nicholson, Orlando.

W. H. Mouser, Orlando shipper, was on the stand at the opening of the session and gave an hour's testimony on technical points relating to the alleged effect of the agreement on cash buyers.

J. C. Chase, Winter Park, member-elect of the control committee abolished with the old agreement, objected to a provision in the new program permitting the removal of committee members by the secretary of agricul-

ture. He also opposed the volume pro rate plan of the new agreement.

"I am in favor of control," he said, "I am in favor of proper federal supervision, but supervision worked out with people who understand the production and distribution of citrus."

"I am also in favor of f. o. b. selling wherever it is possible, but I want to say also that if we adopt some of the f. o. b. suggestions made here, it would be a picnic for California. If we attempted to hold the fruit on our trees and not try to find all possible outlets it would be the greatest mistake we ever made."

L. P. Kirkland, vice president of the Adams Packing company, Auburndale, protested the barring from the control committee stockholders or officers of an independent marketing organization "A man in a co-operative organization, is a stockholder or a director," Kirkland said, "and his relation to the industry is the same as a stockholder in an independent company, and it isn't fair to all growers."

"If this agreement is put into effect, the grower reaction in time would destroy it. When the small grower goes out to sell his crop of fruit, he doesn't want to ask the control committee or anybody else if he can move a part of it or all of it, he does not want to be deterred in any way from shipping it."

On a suggestion from Kirkland, A. W. McKay, of the AAA explained the agreement provides for the establishment of districts in the state and for varying regulations under varying conditions in the respective areas.

"It is not meant to work a hardship on any grower," McKay said. "If it does work a hardship on anyone, we want to know it."

He questioned Kirkland on the advisability of extending the minimum time of 14 days for fruit to be under control to figure in contract prorate. Kirkland said it might be extended to 21 days, and other witnesses during the day agreed.

The government officials remained in Orlando the balance of the week to receive additional testimony and further testimony may be submitted to the department at Washington up to August 25th.

After this date department officials will study all of the testimony and the amendments which have been submitted accepting or rejecting any changes which may seem expedient.

While no official comment as to the outcome has been made it is understood from sources close to the department that it is expected to

complete the agreement in final form about the first of September and it is likewise forecast that selection of members of the new control committee, if the department approves the new agreement, will be made shortly after the middle of September.

#### SECTIONS OF NEW AGREEMENT WHICH ATTRACTED MOST INTEREST AT ORLANDO HEARING.

That section of Article III which refers to the method of selection of the control committee members is presented herewith:

Sec. 2. Six (6) members and their respective successors shall be selected in the following manner and serve until August 15 of the year following the date of their respective successors are selected.

1. Any shipper or group of shippers may, not less than ten (10) days before the initial and subsequent selections of members of the Control Committee must be made (as provided in section 1 of this article), apply to the Secretary for designation as an elective body for the purpose of selecting a member or members of the Control Committee for the next succeeding term. If such shipper or group of shippers has shipped not less than one-sixth (1-6) of the total volume of fruit shipped during the preceding shipping season, the Secretary shall designate such applicant as an elective body. Each elective body shall for each one-sixth (1-6) of the total volume of fruit shipped by all shippers during the preceding shipping season which was shipped by the members of such elective body, select one (1) member of the Control Committee who shall be a shipper of fruit who has executed this Agreement. In the selection of such member of the Control Committee each shipper included in an elective body shall be entitled to cast but one (1) vote on behalf of himself, his agents, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, and representatives, but each such vote shall be weighed according to the volume of fruit shipped by such shipper during the preceding shipping season. The Secretary's determination of volume of fruit shipped shall be conclusive for purposes of this subsection.

2. If less than six (6) members of the Control Committee shall be selecting in the foregoing manner, the Secretary shall select a member or members of the Control Committee to represent shippers who are not members of any elective body. Each member selected by the Secretary shall be a shipper who has executed this Agreement.

Sec. 3. Seven (7) members of the Control Committee shall be growers of fruit who have executed this Marketing Agreement and who are in no way financially interested in any marketing or packing organization other than a cooperative, whether as stockholder, officer, employee, or otherwise. Such members shall serve until August 15 of the second year

following the date of their respective selections and until their respective successors are selected. One (1) such member and his successor shall be selected by the Secretary to represent each of the following districts, except that the Secretary shall select two (2) members to represent District No. 4, such selection to be made from persons nominated by growers or fruit in each respective district:

\* District No. 1, which shall comprise the counties of St. Johns, Putnam, Marion, Flagler, Volusia and Seminole.

District No. 2, which shall comprise the counties of Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Manatee and Sarasota.

District No. 3, which shall comprise the counties of Lake and Orange.

District No. 4, which shall comprise the counties of Polk and Osceola.

District No. 5, which shall comprise the counties of Hardee, Highlands, DeSoto, and Lee.

District No. 6, which shall comprise the counties of Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward and Dade.

Article VI goes into much detail relative to the method of handling the proposed prorating system under the new agreement both as it would affect the shipper and the grower and as it would apply to the grade and size and to auction.

The method of certification of the fruits is set forth in the following excerpt taken from the agreement which is sub-section three of Section II of the article referred to:

3. The Control Committee shall issue to each grower who is entitled thereto as above specified a grower-certificate. Each such certificate shall specify the county in which the fruit is grown, the estimated total number of standard packed boxes of fruit which has been allocated to the grower as quota-fruit (as hereinafter defined), and the estimated number of standard packed boxes of fruit which is surplus fruit and the quota-percentage as hereinafter defined), and such other matters as the Control Committee may deem advisable. Such grower-certificates shall be in such form as the Committee may deem advisable, but each certificate shall contain a statement that its sole function and purpose is to shippers and the Control Committee in the performance of this Agreement, and that at all times it remains subject to the terms and provisions of this Agreement and to powers of the Control Committee therein contained. The Control Committee may issue more than one (1) certificate to each grower: Provided, That each such certificate shall set forth all the information hereinabove specified and in addition thereto the specific amount of quota-fruit represented by the particular certificate. The aggregate quantity of quota-fruit represented by all such certificates shall not exceed the total quantity of quota-fruit allocated to the grower to whom such certificates are issued.

Article XI about which there was centered a considerable barrage of verbal fireworks provides that the manager of the control committee

"shall have access to the daily reports of all individual shippers filed with the Secretary or such agency. The information so obtained shall not be disclosed by the manager except to the Secretary." And again in Section five of the Article it is stated that "all information furnished the Secretary pursuant to this article shall remain confidential in accordance with the applicable general regulations, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

#### Satsuma Crop Estimated At Five Hundred Cars

Writing from Bonifay, Florida, Mr. William Sessions, county agent and one of the best posted agriculturists of North Florida, states that present indications are that the Satsuma crop this year will run about five hundred cars. This estimate includes the entire Satsuma belt, including West Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, in short the entire territory East of the Mississippi river.

Earlier in the season, indications were that the crop might reach a total of 700 to 1000 cars. The heavy "June drop" accounts for the shrinkage indicated in the later estimates.

Mr. Sessions states that the groves for the most part are being well cared for, but that about 2000 acres of grove are bearing their last crop, for the reason that they are in weakened condition from freezes and that the present heavy crop will exhaust them.

Mr. Sessions is well known throughout the state, being a native of Florida and for a time having served as county agent in Marion, DeSoto and other South and Central Florida counties.

#### NOTICE TO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF CITRUS FRUITS

The question of the coloration of citrus fruit by artificial means has arisen in connection with the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act. By the terms of that act, if the addition of color to any article of food, conceals inferiority or damage the food is adulterated and the adulteration is not corrected by any form of labeling. If the added color does not conceal inferiority the fact of its addition requires a plain and conspicuous label statement. The application of any dye to oranges represents the addition of coloring substance not normal to the orange. The use of a dye or any process to conceal inferiority or damage constitutes adulteration.

The Department holds that where  
(Continued on page 21)



**GROWERS REPORT THAT  
\$1,500 STUDY MAY SAVE  
THEM \$375,000 ANNUALLY**  
(Continued from page 10)

pense of this investigation and its great value to the industry, we sincerely hope that Messrs. Chace and Sorber will be enabled to complete this work because certain matters of practical application, as well as technical details, remain to be worked out."

The use of theylene gas in treating fruits, vegetables, and nuts after they have been harvested, to hasten the completion of certain natural processes, is largely the result of work by Department scientists.

The ancient Chinese softened hard pears in rooms filled with fumes of burning incense. Unfortunately, they were content with the results and did not investigate the cause of softening. There was no further development along this line until modern scientists set out to discover the active agent and broaden its application.

Prior to 1912, scientists had observed that kerosene heaters were sometimes used in citrus orchards to color oranges and lemons. The origin of this practice is unknown, but some believe that the effect of coloring was first observed where kerosene stoves were used in cars to prevent freezing of winter shipments of oranges.

An enterprising citrus house manager, believing that the higher temperature was an aid to the self-coloring process, installed steam heat in his sweat rooms, but without success. Then in 1912, Department scientists proved that combustion products given off by burning kerosene were a greater factor in accelerating the self-coloring process than the increased temperature.

It remained for Dr. F. E. Denny of the Department's laboratory of fruit and vegetable chemistry in Los Angeles to get at the real truth. In 1922 he discovered that ethylene, a by-product of kerosene combustion,

was the effective gas. A public service patent was issued to Doctor Denny in 1923, making the use of ethylene gas for coloring citrus fruits public property.

Since this discovery in 1923 other patents have been granted to Department and State experiment station scientists covering different phases of the ethylene treatment. One patent, by Winston and associates of the Bureau of Plant Industry, covers the "trickle system" of the ethylene gas treatment to bring out the normal color of physiologically mature citrus fruits; this materially reduces the time requirement and the decay hazard. What actually occurs during the so-called coloring process is that the chlorophyll—the green pigment present in the surface of ripe citrus fruit — disappears, thus unmasking the natural color underneath.

Another patent covers the spreading of wax or oil over the surface of the fruit to prevent evaporation during the "coloring" process.

Department scientists have shown that Japanese persimmons when treated with theylene not only increase in color but lose their astringency and become soft, and that these changes come about quickly and uniformly instead of in a haphazard manner, such as would happen if the persimmons were left to ripen in storage.

They have discovered that Bartlett pears and other pears, when exposed to ethylene, will soften uniformly and lose the slight puckery taste that is common to green pears, and that the starch in these pears will rapidly change to sugar. The theylene stimulates and accelerates the natural functions and changes which ordinarily might take as long as two weeks to be completed. In the canning industry pears must be harvested before they soften on the trees in order to conserve the flavor and obtain a uniform product. The usual practice is to pick the pears, haul them to the cannery, and store them in cellars, where they are allowed to soften for canning purposes. At the beginning of the season this requires as much as 14 days, gradually lessening to about 4 days, when the fruit is fully matured commercially. During this storage period the pears must be sorted from 2 to 7 times to remove fruits that are ready for canning; otherwise some fruits would become too soft before other fruits could be used. This sorting is expensive and each time a pear is handled it may be bruised. Bruises produce brown areas in the canned pears

which must be trimmed out before canning. Trimmed fruit is never placed in fancy grade but must be canned as choice or standard, resulting in loss to the canner.

Pears treated with theylene soften uniformly and quickly, and rarely have to be sorted or trimmed. At the beginning of the season they will soften in 5 or 6 days and usually go directly from the cellars to the preparation rooms in the cannery. This results in a saving of from \$1 to \$2 a ton in sorting cost.

Department scientists have discovered that theylene can be used to treat several varieties of apricots which do not ripen uniformly. Certain strains of the Moorpank variety soften on one side several days before the opposite side becomes satisfactory for canning. Where this occurs, it is practically impossible to use the fruit for canning because one side is either too hard or the other is too soft. If picked at the proper time and treated with theylene, both sides will soften at the same time.

Bananas when treated with theylene will soften, lose the green, somewhat astringent taste common at this stage of maturity, and the starch in the fruit will be changed into sugar. The individual bananas mature uniformly throughout the bunch.

The ethylene treatment causes the acid of tomatoes to decrease, thus giving the treated tomato a sweeter taste than the untreated.

Chace and Sorber began their experimental work on walnuts in August, 1933. On account of the ease with which their new method can be applied, together with its low cost, estimated at 6 to 8 cents a ton, and the higher percentage of light colored kernels resulting from the treatment, leading walnut growers believe that a revolutionary change in their business is at hand. However, several questions of detail remain to be answered. For example, can less gas be used with equally satisfactory results? What temperature range is

## FOR SALE

Lists of Florida Citrus Growers compiled from recent survey of groves, arranged by counties. Name, address, acreage and legal description. Also list wealthy residents of Florida.

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## PATENTS

Send me sketch, picture, or model of your new invention. I will give you prompt report on its probable patentability based on a search of the patent records for a small charge.

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Registered Patent Attorney

most suitable for each variety? Can there be determined a definite sign of maturity that can be readily observed with certainty by anyone while the walnuts are still on the

tree? It was noticed early last season that hulls of immature nuts may be loosened as easily as those that are fully mature; hence the necessity of a simple but sure index of maturity.

did back home and not develop a tendency to attack other useful insects already established.

Several small beetles, flies and wasps have proved their worth in cutting down the numbers of fruit insect pests in America. A little beetle from Australia, in 1888-89, rescued the citrus fruit industry in California from the cottony-cushion scale, also a native of Australia. This successful rescue from a dangerous pest cost the Government only \$1,500. It has saved American fruit growers millions of dollars. More recently, a tiny parasite discovered by Mr. Clausen in Asia has relieved citrus fruit growers from fear of the citrus black fly which had migrated from tropical Asia to Cuba, the West Indies, and Central America. Released in orchards there, this parasite soon reduced its ancient host to safe numbers. Thus the danger of the black fly's entry into this country was greatly reduced, and a weapon made ready for American growers in case of need.

A large number of parasites and predators brought from Europe and (Continued on page 22.)

## Insect Pest Control By Parasites

### Consolidated In A New Division

A division of foreign parasite introduction has been established in the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to direct the importation of parasites and other natural enemies of crop insect pests, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau announced recently. C. P. Clausen, who has headed several insect exploration trips to the Far East, will be in charge of the new division.

One way to combat insect pests which have been introduced accidentally into the United States from abroad, Mr. Strong points out, is to introduce deliberately the parasites and predators that keep these insects from becoming major pests in the country of their origin. This calls for the discovery of the insect enemies,

their safe transportation, and their successful colonization in a new land.

Because of the balance that nature maintains between insects and their enemies in their native habitat, Mr. Strong says, it is often very difficult to run down the parasites and predators needed for investigation. Once found, they must be carefully tested and then, if the results of the tests warrant, means must be found for their safe shipment over a long distance. Only recently have modern transportation and refrigeration facilities removed many of the obstacles from this phase of the work. Nor can newly arrived insects be turned loose at once, Mr. Strong adds. They must first be given time to prove that they will carry on the work they

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## Fair Competition Under The Fertilizer Code Attained, Says Brand

Executive Director of the Fertilizer Code Authority tells radio audience that Fertilizer Industry welfare depends upon farm prosperity.

Sales industry is vitally affected by the NRA and AAA programs. Cites Recovery Progress.

In addressing the National Farm and Home Hour audience of the National Broadcasting Company Charles J. Brand, Executive Director of the Fertilizer Code Authority, recalled that the National Industrial Recovery Act was at that time one year old, lacking one day. He said, "the change compared with 1932 that has occurred in every aspect of American life during this eventful year transcends anything that has ever occurred in any period of like length in the Nation's history. Both labor and industry owe much to General Johnson for his able and indefatigable work in their behalf.

"In the brief period of a year nearly 500 codes, including under their operation over 90 per cent of American industry and trade have been formulated, negotiated between Government and business, approved by the President. There have been periods of uncertainty and doubt; there have been inefficiencies, there have been charges and countercharges; but certainly this is not surprising when one considers the unusual and extraordinarily difficult task that was undertaken in the face of the most severe depression from which we have ever suffered."

### Unemployment Reduced

Mr. Brand pointed out that whereas over 13,000,000 persons were unemployed in March, 1933, only 8,600,000 were unemployed in March, 1934, a gain of over 5,000,000 employed persons. "The fertilizer industry has made its contribution to better wages and more jobs," he said. "Figures gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that there has been a 56 per cent increase in pay rolls in the fertilizer industry and a 23 per cent increase in employment as compared to a year ago.

"On May 12, 1933, more than a month before the National Industrial Recovery Act was signed by President Roosevelt, he had approved the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Without these two laws, it seems wholly likely," said Mr. Brand, "that both the farming industry and the ferti-

zer industry would be as bad off today as they were a year ago, if not worse. The progress that has been made by agriculture is indicated by the fact that total farm income for the year ended May 1, 1934, amounted to \$5,530,000,000 as compared with less than \$4,000,000,000 for the

year ended May 1, 1933. This is an increase of 39 per cent and it should be credited largely to the National Recovery program using that term to cover all of the recovery work which has been inaugurated since the depression began."

Speaking more particularly of the

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22 Rooms with Private Bath	\$1.50—Single
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48 Rooms with Private Bath	3.00—Single
24 Rooms with Private Bath	3.50—Single
10 Sample Rooms with Private Bath	4.00—Single

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effect of the Recovery program on the fertilizer industry, Mr. Brand expressed the view that "the negotiation, approval and administration of a Code of Fair Competition for the Fertilizer Industry has been profoundly beneficial to our business. We hear constant discussion as to whether Codes tend to monopoly and destruction of small enterprises. I can say with a high degree of certainty that the Code of Fair Competition for the Fertilizer Industry definitely prevents monopolistic tendencies and is a distinct help to small enterprises.

"As to the general feeling toward codal government in our industry," Mr. Brand said, "I can say that this is the first year since 1928 in which the industry gathered in annual convention in hope and confidence. That statement cannot safely be made concerning more than three years since 1921. Although we have sold during the past year only a little more than 5,000,000 tons of fertilizer, where we sold more than 8,000,000 tons in 1930, we have made a very small profit on this year's business where we suffered a loss on the larger tonnage in the period of 'profitless prosperity.'"

#### No Tariff Protection on Fertilizer

Mr. Brand pointed out that since fertilizers are international commodities and are admitted to the United States duty free, they inevitably respond to international price influences. This lack of tariff protection is assurance that no advantage can be taken of the American farmer in the sale of fertilizers. If American prices are too high, foreign goods will come in in larger quantities.

"One of the principles that the Administration has tried to apply is that prices should not be permitted to advance more rapidly than purchasing power," said Mr. Brand. "In our industry this has proved measurably true. A year ago farmers received an average of 6 cents a pound for their cotton while recently they were receiving 11½ cents, an increase of 90 per cent. Middle western farmers a year ago received an average of 28 cents a bushel for corn. Recently they received 47 cents a bushel, an increase of 67 per cent. Wheat was 45 cents a bushel a year ago, while recently it has approached close to \$1. Unfortunately, however, this is due to the ravages of drought which means that some farmers will not have much wheat to sell at the improved price. In the meantime, the average price advance in

fertilizers has been 16 per cent at wholesale."

#### NOTICE TO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF CITRUS FRUITS (Continued from page 17)

a dye is used to add color without constituting adulteration, a label statement is required on the skin of each orange plainly showing it to be treated with added color. The ethylene process which has been in use for a number of years does not add any color not normal to the orange but constitutes in effect a kind of blanching process causing the disappearance of the green color (chlorophyll) in the superficial layers of the skin thereby unmasking the natural yellow to red pigmentation already present. In no case by the use of this process is varietal identity concealed; the effect is one ordinarily produced by natural development. It may be compared to the artifice employed in the blanching of celery stalks. The Department, therefore, announces no change in its policy, in effect for a number of years, with respect to ethylene-treated citrus fruit.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

## The Best Market In Florida

Is made up of the citrus growers of this state.

The logical medium through which to appeal to this group is

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In the coloring of fruit, science has found a method that costs little, and pays big. It's the **Ethylene Gas** coloring method.

Developed in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, the **Ethylene Gas** method is used by leading Fruit Exchanges, Associations and others, especially for Citrus fruits. It colors mature fruit in 1/3 the time required with other methods . . . moreover **Ethylene** colors fruit evenly.

And, better yet, because fruit can be colored as wanted, the use of **Ethylene Gas** means . . . *your fruit goes to market when the price is at the top.* Cost? Only a few cents a full carload of fruit.

Learn about **Ethylene** fruit coloring. Write for the **FREE** booklet we offer . . . talk, too, with your Exchange Officials.

### Sell tomatoes locally?

If so, pick them green-ripe and color them with **Ethylene**. You get them to market 2 to 4 weeks earlier than waiting for field ripening. Defeat field mice, wire worms, sun scald, cracking, wind and hail damage.

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This 20-page booklet, issued by the largest suppliers of **Ethylene** to the Citrus Industry, tells the story of **Ethylene Gas** for coloring mature fruit and vegetables . . . explains how it is used . . . by Fruit Exchanges and others. Write **Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation**, Desk C, 30 East 42nd St., New York.

Unit of **Union Carbide** and **Carbon** Corporation



# INSECT PEST CONTROL BY PARASITES CONSOLIDATED IN A NEW DIVISION (Continued from page 23)

Asia have helped to maintain the balance of nature over much of the area infested by gipsy and brown-tail moths.

Insect explorers at the three stations maintained by the Bureau of Entomology abroad, Mr. Strong says, will continue their search for new enemies of insect pests. In Japan the search will be directed primarily toward the discovery of parasites and predators of the Japanese beetle, the Asiatic beetle, and the Oriental fruit moth; that in France to enemies of the corn borer, alfalfa weevil, and Hessian fly; and that in Austria to insects that prey on the European pine shoot borer, birch bark scale, larch case bearer, and other forest insect pests. These explorers, however, will not confine their search rigidly to these particular species. Each will be concerned with any insect enemy of an American crop pest that he may find.

## CITRUS OUTLOOK FOR YEAR (Continued from page 3)

acreage indicate that the future rise in the trend of shipments will be at least as rapid as in the past unless limited by industry agreement.

In 1933 the total acreage of valencias in California, exclusive of 1933 plantings, amounted to 134,100 acres of which 21,100 acres or 16% were nonbearing. Approximately 23,000 acres of the 113,000 acres in bearing in 1933 have been in bearing only since 1928 and have not yet reached full-bearing age. \* \* \*

Production of oranges in the countries of the southern hemisphere, whose crops are marketed during the summer months, is increasing rapidly. Exports from South Africa increased from 455,000 boxes in 1924 to 1,750,000 boxes in 1932, while those from Brazil increased from 315,000 boxes in 1924 to 1,650,000 boxes in 1932. Production of oranges

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## THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

in Australia has increased from 1,693,000 boxes in 1924 to 2,445,000 boxes in 1931. The available information on acreage points to further increases in each of these three countries the next few years.

## WORK UNDERWAY ON FARM ACHIEVEMENT MONUMENTS

Gainesville, Fla. — Work is well underway toward establishment in Washington of the first two monuments Congress has ever designated for high achievement in the field of agriculture, according to word received by Dr. Wilmon Newell, of the Agricultural Extension Service, here from W. A. Lloyd, grand director of the National Honorary Extension Fraternity.

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### PERSONAL

QUIT TOBACCO easily, inexpensively, without drugs. Send address. N. A. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

THRIFTY TREES and budwood from record performance Perrine Lemon parents, Persian Lime and other citrus varieties. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

UP to \$20.00 paid for Indian Head Cents; Half Cents \$125.00; Large Copper Cents \$500.00, etc. Send dime for list. Roman-coinshop, D. Springfield, Mass.

WANTED: — Good second hand double orange sizer, which will run two cars. Christian & Neal, McIntosh, Fla.

A resolution was passed by the last Congress directing the Extension Fraternity to erect monuments at the archways of the new Department of Agriculture building to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the father of agricultural extension work, and to James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture for 16 years.

CLEOPATRA Mandarin root-stock, lining-out size and larger. Also sour orange. Variety of buds on Cleo. Grand Island Nurseries, Eustis, Fla.

PUREBRED PULLETS FOR SALE—White Leghorns and Anconas ready to ship. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds shortly. Several hundred yearling White Leghorns now laying 70%. Write or wire for prices. C. A. Norman, Dr. 1440, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED—To hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars, John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

LAREDO SOY BEANS, considered free from nematode, excellent for hay and soil improvement. Write the Baldwin County Seed Growers Association, Loxley, Alabama, for prices.

FANCY ABAKKA pineapple plants. R. A. Saeger, Ankona, Florida.

FOR SALE—Selected budwood and trees of Perrine lemon, Tahiti lime, new varieties tangelos and other citrus. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Fla.

DETAILED SOIL Analysts, Interpretations. \$2.50. Soil Laboratory, Frostproof, Florida.

SCENIC HIGHWAY NURSERIES has a large stock of early and late grapefruit and oranges. One, two and three year buds. This nursery has been operated since 1883 by G. H. Gibbons, Waverly, Fla.

NEW COMMERCIAL lemon for Florida, the Ferrine; proven. All residents need yard trees, keeping Florida money at home. Booking orders for budded stock for winter delivery. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

SATSUMA BUDWOOD from Bearing Trees. Hills Fruit Farm, Panama City, Fla.

SEED—Rough lemon, sour orange, cleopatra. New crop from type true parent trees. Also thrifty seedlings. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Florida.

BUDDED trees new Florida commercial lemon, proven, thin skinned, juicy, scab immune. Also rough lemon, sour orange and Cleopatra seed and lining-out seedlings. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

SEEDS—ROUGH LEMON, SOUR ORANGE, CLEOPATRA. Pure, fresh, good germination. Also seedlings lineout size. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

CHOTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Seed for sale. New crop, well cured, bright and clean. Price 25c per pound in 100 pound lots and over. 30c per pound in less quantities. F. O. B. Hastings, Bunnell, Lowell and San Antonio, Florida. F. M. LEONARD & COMPANY, Hastings, Florida.

WANTED—Position as packing house foreman; in citrus business twenty-five years; ten years' experience as foreman; married man. J. R. Henry, Okahumpka, Florida.

Detailed Soil Analysis and Interpretations, Estimation of Plant Food Requirements and Soil Toxins.

\$2.50

SOIL LABORATORY  
Frostproof, Fla.

## ADMINISTRATOR EX- PLAINS AMENDMENTS

(Continued from page 14)

income to a parity level. I doubt whether the farmers of North Carolina, Virginia, or the other flue-cured States would agree with the Senate critics of these amendments that existence of the powers to which they refer was anything but a piece of good fortune for them.

The license was not employed in the flue-cured tobacco agreement, but in this and other agreements where the licensing power was not utilized, the existence of the licensing power facilitated the negotiation of the agreement because the Adjustment Administration could fall back upon the license if attempts to reach an agreement in the interests of the tobacco growers failed.

The Virginia Cooperative Peanut Association has telegraphed Senator Byrd, urging him to support the amendments which he is fighting.

Existence of the authority to issue the licenses is proving of increasing importance to the fluid milk producer. Twenty-eight of these licenses now are in effect. Without exception they establish minimum prices to the producers. The licenses also eliminate overcharges against milk producers on freight costs, weights, tests, terminal charges, country station charges and other methods of underpaying farmers by milk dealers. Conferences are being held with representatives of dairy cooperatives every day looking toward extension of licenses to new milk sheds and to improvement of those licenses now in effect. No group of producers is more insistent upon prompt enforcement than the fluid milk cooperatives. Daily representatives of cooperatives in many milk sheds agree with us on the importance of our amendments. The degree to which prompt enforcement of the milk license is feasible will depend considerably upon adoption of these amendments, and the rapidity with which groups of producers of new areas seek protection under the influence of licenses also depends upon the nature of the enforcement power. This same view is entertained by growers of special crops throughout the country.

Suggestions that the amendments should specifically enumerate the license provisions are impractical. These agreements and licenses deal with the problems of scores of varying crops, harvested under all kinds of conditions, sold through widely

varying market systems, and having many regional peculiarities. Only as the license and agreement for each crop were fully considered after public hearing, could the facts peculiar to the marketing of each crop become sufficiently evident for us to work out the necessary special provisions. Even then, experience in actual operation often demonstrated the need for future revision. Each agreement and license, has at least a score of special provisions and no two licenses are ever alike. Attempts to enumerate all of the devices and to confine the administration rigidly to these definitions would make use of agreements and licenses futile.

At the present time the Adjustment Administration is besieged by appeals for enforcement coming from both farmers and distributors; for collection of administrative costs coming from distributors; and for issuing new agreements and new licenses. The Administration is moving as rapidly as possible to grant these requests. It is operating in the belief that the agricultural problem is still acute and that assistance should not be confined to producers of merely the basic commodities but should be extended to producers of crops including both basic and non-basic commodities who can be assisted most effectively through marketing agreements and licenses.

The facts are that the licensing power is needed to enforce the provisions of the marketing agreements against those processors who refuse to sign agreements and that the power should be available for use in lieu of marketing agreements with processors when no agreement is obtainable; that millions of farmers need seriously the protection these agreements and licenses afford; that with enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act the time arrived when better prices for producers of certain crops could be secured by means of agreements and licenses applied to processors; and that these amendments are deemed by farm organizations as well as the Adjustment Administration to be essential to make possible assistance to large numbers of producers who otherwise would be outside the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration wishes to be equipped to assume its full responsibility toward these farmers. Consequently it has asked Congress to remove obstacles to prompt and effective enforcement by the enactment of these amendments.

## PLANT HUNTERS AT WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD

Plant explorers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are now making an intensified search at home and abroad for plants that will help to control soil erosion. Two parties are abroad—one in Russia and one in Japan — and other parties will search the western half of the United States for wild plants that might be useful in the nation's program for conserving its soil.

H. L. Westover and C. R. Enlow will visit Russian Turkestan, Persia, and Afghanistan, looking for all kinds of soil-holding plants which show possibilities for the Southwestern United States. This region of Asia is the home of many of our cultivated plants, according to Knowles A. Ryerson, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, a veteran plant hunter for the Department. Five years ago Westover spent a year in Turkestan and Persia and brought back several strains of wilt-resistant alfalfa which are being used by Federal plant breeders to build up resistance to this disease in our domesticated alfalfas.

The Russians, says Mr. Ryerson, have a highly developed program of plant introduction under the direction of N. I. Vavilov, who is also head of the Agricultural Academy at Leningrad. A party of Russian horticulturists has been in the United States since the first of the year, studying our citrus industry. Two years ago when the Department had two men in South America for a few months searching for disease-resistant potatoes to use in breeding work the Russians had several men there for a year for the same purpose.

The second party of foreign plant explorers is now in Japan. They expect to cover as much territory in the Far East as possible in the next 18 months, looking primarily for grasses and other forage plants that can be used to prevent soil erosion and to improve the range in the Southwest. H. G. McMillian, a veteran plant explorer, and J. L. Stephens, a forage crop specialist of the Department comprise this party.

These men will search for plants in the fringes of the Hingan Mountains, a region which has never been explored for grasses. Frank Mayer, of the Department was there many years ago in search of fruits. Because of the extremes in temperature in this region it is hoped that the search will yield many promising plants for our hot, dry regions.

*Botanical Exploration*



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